

Hillsborough Recorder

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTIES

Vol. XLVII

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1868.

No. 2450.

SPAIN—HER PRESENT CONDITION AND GLORIOUS FART.

The prominent position accorded to Espartero in the present Spanish insurrection gives it a dignity which it does not derive from the name of General Prim, who has no such political or military record, and who does not command the confidence of the intelligent middle classes of Spain. General Espartero is now seventy-six years old, and is what is called in our country "a self-made man," being the son of a wheelwright, and enlisting as a common soldier in the army in 1808. He afterwards went to a military school, and passed through the various grades of the service to the highest rank. He has been the original and most steadfast champion that Queen Isabella ever had, and the way of absolutism must have become intolerable which alienated such a friend and arrayed him against her government. It is not, however, true, as seems to be assumed by some of the press, that Espartero is a republican. His regency was distinguished by his opposition to the extremes of that party, though there is no doubt of his moderate liberal tendencies.

Whilst it is still difficult to ascertain what may be the designs of the present insurrectionary movement in Spain, there is no country of Europe whose national character combines more of the qualities which are requisite for the success of free constitutional government. The intelligence and culture of her leading and upper middle classes, the pride and dignity of personal character, exalted courage, and stern, unyielding perseverance, common to the whole nation, give hopeful augury of her future. The past history of Spain is an attestation of the sterling virtues of her people, which, however she may be depressed for the present, invests with unusual interest every struggle she makes for liberal and material progress. Can England itself show such a record of vitality of race, and of stubborn and eventually successful resistance to foreign invasion as Spain can exhibit? Far from it. England was successively overrun by Danes, Saxons, Normans; but Spain, invaded by the Moors in 711, despoiled of her finest provinces, her people compelled to find a refuge in the mountains of the Asturias, and her fugitive chiefs holding a council in a cavern, kept up a war of resistance with but little intermission till 1492. The annals of history may be searched in vain for a contest so long, as bitter and involving so many antagonistic elements of race, religion, temperament and interest. For seven hundred and eighty-one years the Spanish nation struggled to throw off the Moorish yoke, a grand consummation which was accomplished in that magnificent reign of Ferdinand and Isabella, resplendent with the glories of two hemispheres.

Scarcely had Spain emerged from this long night of centuries, springing, like the tropical sun, suddenly and full-orbed from the darkness, when she, who had for so long a period been convulsed in a life and death struggle for her own existence, gave birth, through the enlightened patronage of her court to Christopher Columbus, to a new world. The name of her great captains, De Leon and De Cordova, and of her illustrious statesmen, Mendoza and Ximenes, are indissolubly linked with that brilliant period of her history, and gave the impetus to that career of greatness which made her for two centuries the first country of Europe. Notwithstanding the subsequent decline of Spain in material strength, her insurrection against French rule in 1808, when half a million of combatants waged a fierce guerilla warfare for four years against the usurpers, and illustrated their heroism by the immortal defense of Saragossa, Gerona, Cadix, Tarragona and Valencia, demonstrated that the lofty courage and indefatigable purpose of the Spanish nation had survived the decadence of its political power. With a national character that has much of the grave austerity, pride and perseverance of the Romans, modified in some degree by the pacific and practical tendencies of the age, with one of the finest climates and most fruitful countries in Europe, and a consequent physical development not surpassed by any race on the con-

tinent, it is reasonable to conclude that there are elements of recuperation and rescue in such a people which not only give fair promise of their capacity to sustain a constitutional government, but to regain much of their old military and commercial ascendancy in Europe.

From the *Davids Register*.

There just now seems to be a movement in religious circles throughout Christendom. Whether it be a periodic struggle of human faith and reason after a purer and brighter reality than that vouchsafed to our present capacities, we do not undertake to conjecture; yet the indication is not without its significance. The human race surely progresses, in spite of the theory of certain thinkers, that it moves in a circle. And as the world advances in science, art, knowledge of nature, it also advances in the knowledge of the infinite Author of nature himself. Wisdom enables us to discriminate between the true and the false, whether it pertains to the physical or the spiritual. One gift comes through science, the other through revelation; and where is the presumptuous scholar, with his feeble intellect, who will dare say these conflict—that the teachings of science contradict the truths revealed in Holy Writ? The infidel relies on geology to disprove the scriptures. This is a science yet in its infancy. Probably if the vain pedant could know all that is yet to be developed in that science, and understood all that is spoken in revelation, he might unite the two in one harmonious accord.

But, instead of opening a discussion, we only designed to mention that religious matters seem to be coming prominently forward in several nationalities, where the people profess Christ as the Messiah. In the United States, a country noted for its religious toleration, we observe an unusual spiritual awakening. The church here is not entangled with the state in any way, and the only work she has to do is to reclaim the erring. We read of revivals in different parts of the country. We have in our own town such a spectacle as was probably never witnessed here before. In other counties of the State religious meetings have lately been held and numbers of persons converted.

We go North and find something of the same manifestation there. The press of the country heralds as an extraordinary phenomenon the turning of low dancing broths in New York city into houses of worship, wherein the most abandoned wretches of the city are exhorted and converted, and even the former keepers of these brothels have turned month pieces of the Word. Such men as John Allen, John Slocum and Tom Hadden, of Water street, the wickedest of the wicked, are now said to be more zealous in the cause than the eminent divines who preach to aristocratic audiences from the pulpits of Plymouth Church, Trinity, St. Albans and the other splendid tabernacles which adorn that city. Does it mean something or nothing? For the hour John Allen is eclipsing in the public eye Henry Ward Beecher.

When we cross over to Europe the question presents itself in a different shape. In several of the leading European nations the Church is receiving a shock of some sort. It is not weakening in numbers or in its influence over the human mind, but in its connection with the State. To say nothing of France and Germany, we may notice the war upon the Irish Church in

At the great canned goods establishment at Keyport, N. J., 600,000 bushels of tomatoes are canned yearly. Recently 60,000 pineapples were loaded there, cut up, steamed and canned.

Forty-four trains daily pass on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad between Chicago and Aurora.

The potato crop of the State of New York, it is stated, amounts to about \$35,000,000 bushels.

A negro man, convicted of stealing water-melons, in Newbern, died in jail on Tuesday.

SERVED RIGHT.

Deacon W— was a staid and honest deacon in one of the interior towns of New York, who had a vein of dry, caustic humor in his composition. The deacon had a boy of some dozen summers, who was inclined to be a little ugly when not under the parental eye. In school, especially, John was a source of constant annoyance to the teachers. One day the teacher punished him for some misdemeanor, and John went home to enter his complaint, and told his father that the mistress had whipped him.

"What!" exclaimed the deacon, elevating his eyebrows, been whipped?"

"Y-a-a-a," sobbed the boy.

"And did you let a woman whip ye?"

shouted the old deacon.

"Y-a-a-a. I couldn't help it."

"Now, John, you little rascal, you go to school to-morrow, and if Miss — undertakes to whip you, don't let her if ye can help it. Don't take any sticks to strike with, but ye may strike, scratch, bite and kick as much as you have a mind to."

The next day the boy went to school, and, emboldened by the permission given by his father, was soon brought before the tribunal of violated rules. The teacher undertook to correct him, and he did as his father had told him. The result was that John got a most unmerciful trouncing, and was thoroughly subdued. When he went home, he went to his father, crying:

"Well, dad, I got an awful licking to-day."

"What!" said the old deacon, have you let that woman whip ye again?"

"Y-a-a-a," whimpered John. "I kicked her, and struck her, and fit all I could, but she lammed me awfully."

"Aha!" chuckled the humorous old deacon; "you 'tarnal little fool, I knew she would; and she'll give you a trouncing every time she undertakes it, and I advise you to behave yourself in future."

John began to have some perception of his father's motive and ever after was a better and wiser boy.

LEDIGIOUS SCENE IN CHURCH.—An aged clergyman, speaking of the solemnity attached to the ministerial office, said that during the whole term of forty years that he had officiated therein, his gravity had never been but once disturbed in the pulpit. On that occasion, he noticed a man directly in front of him leaning over the railing of the gallery, with something in his hand, which he afterwards discovered to be a big chew of tobacco, just taken from his mouth. Directly below sat a man fast asleep with his head thrown back and his mouth wide open. The man in the gallery was intently engaged in raising and lowering his hand, taking an exact observation, till, at last, having got it right, he let fall the quid, and it went plump into the mouth of the sleeper below! The whole scene was so decidedly ludicrous that, for the first and last time in the pulpit, an involuntary smile forced itself upon the countenance of the preacher.

THE RAVAGES OF THE CATERPILLAR.—The subjoined extract is taken from a letter written by a prominent and successful planter of many years' experience in South Carolina:

"Edisto Island, Sept. 15.—The destruction of our crops by the caterpillar far exceeds anything we have ever experienced or imagined. The caterpillar has become one of the institutions of our country; we may look for his annual visits as regularly as Saratoga looks for New York city. We will not make as much as last year. One-tenth of an average crop is all that we can possibly make. Your place was eaten out one morning for breakfast. My Island plantation, where the worm scarcely was when I last saw the crop, was swept in two days; and instead of forty or fifty bales there I will barely get seven."

Hon. Wm. Tilden, of New York, has made a donation of twenty thousand dollars to the Tilden Ladies' Seminary at West Lebanon, New Hampshire.

Buckwheat is an excellent crop in Central New York this season.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Fort Wallace, Kansas, September 27.—Chief Scout L. L. Horn, who is just from Colonel Forsythe's camp, on the Dryden fork of the North fork of the Republican river, reports that Colonel Carpenter, who started from near Cheyenne Well on the morning of the 24th, reached Colonel Forsythe on the morning of the 25th. He was no Indians on the way going, other than the bodies of eight or more warriors, evidently killed in a fight, nearly twenty miles away.

The command which left here on the 24th, under Colonel Breakhead, with provisions, supplies, &c., arrived soon after Colonel Carpenter. They were attacked on the way by a party of Indians, who wanted their stock, but not get any of it. Colonel Forsythe lost five killed and twelve wounded, and all his horses. The Indian loss was about eighty killed and wounded, besides a large quantity of stock. The fight on the first day is described as being the most desperate that has ever taken place on the Plains, the Indians making charge after charge, and sometimes coming within fifty feet of the men. The island on which the troops were contained only a few bushes and a small amount of grass, and they were almost entirely exposed, their only defence being breastworks of sand. They were thrown up with their hands, the men having no entrenching tools. The party were frequently obliged to suspend their work to resist the attacks of the Indians, who made several charges and rode around their breast-works. The Indians were Sioux, Cheyennes, and Arapahoes. They numbered from 600 to 700, and were well armed with Spencer carbines and Henry rifles. It is estimated that they fired 10,000 rounds of rifle shots, besides discharging a great quantity of arrows, as the ground in the vicinity was thickly grown with the latter.

But little fighting was done on the second day after that, though a portion of the Indians remained in the vicinity until the last three days, but no attack was made by them.

The New York Journal of Commerce, a highly temperate and able paper, holds the following opinions on the subject of negro suffrage:

"No law in creation can fix negro suffrage into a permanency. It is but an experiment. If it works well, contrary to the experience of mankind up to this date, it will remain incorporated in the constitutions of the Southern States. If it proves to be a lamentable failure, degrading in its effect upon whites and blacks alike, the sturdy good sense of the Saxon race will throw it off, like any other fetter which hinders its progress. No law of Congress, no Constitution of any State, no amendment to the Constitution of the United States, is unrepeatable. Congress has already shown to mankind with what facility the most sacred charters, the most solemn compacts, may be rent to pieces, when party interests require it. At some time not far distant, perhaps, the Conservatives may have the supreme power, as the Radicals now have it. It will be their duty to revise and correct errors of Radical legislation. One of the first questions that will come before them will be that of the repeal of all negro suffrage enactments and provisions. Unqualified negro suffrage will then have been tried upon its merits, on the large scale. If, on the whole, it is a good thing, it will not be molested. But if it is a clearly apparent evil and nuisance, nothing can save it from being sponged out of existence."

Rev. Davis Bacon, of Kentucky, who left Greenfield, Mass., forty-eight years ago, returned last week, and found only one man in town whom he remembered; and he was in the poor house.

The case of Sarah Rachel-Levenson, better known as Madame Rachel, who has been on trial here for a long time for conspiring to defraud Mrs. Mary Tucker Boardman of a large sum of money, has been determined. The judge sentenced Madame Rachel to five years' imprisonment at hard labor.

Hillsborough Recorder.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

Wednesday, Oct. 7, 1868.

All those indebted to this office for subscriptions, advertisements, or job work, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment. Our necessities require it, and our advanced age admonishes us of the propriety of settling up our affairs.

The Executive Committee for Orange County are respectfully requested to meet in Hillsborough on the 10th of October, to nominate a candidate to fill the vacancy in this Senatorial District. In order to give general satisfaction, it is hoped that all the members of the Committee will be present.

C. E. PARISH, Chairman.

It being understood that an election will be ordered on the 3d of November to fill the vacancy in the Twenty-second Senatorial District, (Josiah Turner, Jr., having been declared ineligible,) you are authorized to announce Maj. John W. Graham as the Conservative candidate to represent the people of Orange.

We understand that an injunction has been sued out against J. U. Kirkland, Robert F. Morris, Jones Watson and W. N. Patterson, for having usurped the office of County Commissioners; and they are required to appear before the Superior Court, to be held in Greensborough on the 13th inst., to show cause why the injunction should not be continued until judgment is rendered. These gentlemen were the choice of the people of this county at the recent election, we cannot therefore see how they can properly be called "usurpers;" and it must be admitted that they would make capable and efficient officers; yet under the provisions of the fourteenth article of the amended Constitution, as it has been interpreted, they will, we suppose, be excluded from office.

THE RALEIGH STANDARD.—It appears that the indignation so generally aroused against the atrocious article entitled "Work," which appeared in the Standard of the 19th of September, has caused the expulsion or retirement of N. Paige from the establishment. It is now published by J. B. Neathery & Co. Though we may not expect any change in its political complexion, we may look for more decency in expression and management. The new editor repudiates altogether the language and sentiment of the reprobated article.

THE HENDERSON INDEX.—This respectable Journal, which hitherto has been published weekly, at Henderson, Granville county, by Messrs. Forman & Newby, now issued twice a week, at \$4 a year.

THE SPANISH REBELLION.—Our latest news from Spain warrants the conclusion that though the end may yet be far off, the revolutionary party has victory within its grasp. Nothing but the most intense bungling can prevent them from becoming masters of the situation. The two Conchas, the civil and military heads of the government, have both pronounced for the revolution. The royal army under General Paiva has been completely dispersed. The unpopularity of the Queen in Madrid is evinced by the fact that the statue of her Majesty has been dragged through the streets of the capital. The most important item of news is the announcement of the appointment of a Provisional Junta. The hopelessness of the Queen's cause is further proved by the fact that there is no resistance offered to the insurgents, and that in spite of civil war order reigns.

New York World.

London, September 30.—The following important news has been received here from Madrid:

Jose de la Concha, at the head of the Government at the capital, and Manuel de la Concha, at the head of an army in the field, have pronounced for the revolution. The people of Madrid and the army garrisoning the city have followed their example.

A statue of the Queen has been dragged through the streets of Madrid by the rebels. Pavia, of the Royal Army, who had been marshalling his forces for several days, has been utterly defeated by the insurgents in the Province of Ciudad Real. His army is dispersed, and he himself is a fugitive.

Marshal Serrano, of the rebel army, is marching on the capital, unopposed.

Girgenti has been captured by the insurgents.

A provisional junta has been formed.

Perfect order prevails everywhere.

The Boston Post is anxious to know what will be done with the ten thousand Chinamen who are working on the Pacific Railroad, after it is finished.

For the Recorder.

MR. HEART: It is understood that an election will be held on the 3rd of November next to fill the vacancy occasioned in the State Senate by the declared ineligibility by that body of the Hon. Josiah Turner, and it behoves the conservatives of the county to attend to it and see that a proper selection is made to fill the vacancy.

It is considered by many of very questionable propriety that the executive committee of last spring shall be again called into action in this instance, because that committee does not represent as it should the sentiments directly of the various sections of the county, and the fact of its having been resurrected has afforded aspirants and their friends an opportunity to bring influences to bear that would lead to the conclusion that a candidate would be selected that would not meet the views of a large majority of the people. In view of these considerations would it not be better, in order to avoid bickerings and probably defeat, to send up a delegation from the various districts fresh from the people, that could and would make such a nomination as all in duty would cheerfully acquiesce in or be regarded as disorganizers?

The people are not inclined to the man or men who seek preferment by intrigue or artifice, but such only as confidently rely on their spontaneous favor and support. Then let a convention be called within the next ten days as above indicated, and let all submit their claims to it, without any spirit of dissension either before or after its action, and all will be well for the party, which is of much more importance than an ill timed individual success of doubtful future advantage.

CONSERVATIVE.

THE ROSECRANZ MISSION.

The following letter from Hon. William A. Graham, to Gen. Rosecranz, was elicited by the White Sulphur conference:

Hillsborough, N. C., Sept. 14, 1868.

To Gen. W. S. Rosecranz:

Sir—Admiring the noble spirit of patriotism, peace and good will which dictated your letter to Gen. Lee, at White Sulphur Springs, on the 26th ult., and presuming it might be acceptable to receive answers to the inquiries therein made from a more extended circle of citizens of the Southern States than happened to be convenient for consultation at the time of this correspondence, I beg permission to superadd my testimony in hearty concurrence with the replies of Gen. Lee and his associates on topics embraced in your communication.

To be more explicit:

1. The surrender of the Southern armies was a real surrender, made in honor and good faith; as has been demonstrated by the fact, patent to all the world, that in three and a half years not a sword has been lifted against the government, nor any plot for resistance to it formed.

2. The claim of a State under the Constitution, to secede from the Union, or to nullify its laws, (never concurred in by a majority of the people of this State,) has been abandoned by those who entertained it, as settled by the decisive arbitrament of arms.

3. African slavery was surrendered up as a result of the war, in perfect sincerity; and there exists no purpose or expectation of its re-establishment.

4. There has been, by general consent, a concession to the emancipated negro, of all the civil rights of white men, and there is no hostile feeling on the part of the white race against the colored; but there are admitted to be mutual interests and dependencies, which would, ere this, have been adjusted upon the ordinary principles which regulate labor and capital in other communities, but for the unwise action of Congress, and the agitations of politicians, for the most part new comers from States of the North and West, operating on the prejudices of the blacks through secret leagues and combinations.

5. The people of the States of the South have an intelligent comprehension of the Constitution of the United States, as written; as expounded in its administration for eighty years; as illustrated in judicial decisions, and as taught in the Commentaries of Kent and Story. To this, they resumed their allegiance after the late unfortunate war, not merely in sincerity, but with a reasonable degree of cheerfulness and hope. And their dissatisfaction and complaint now is not against the Constitution, but that its provisions have not been observed and kept toward them, and that they are openly denied the rights of internal self-government, acknowledged in the Constitution, and proudly and defiantly, but rightfully, claimed and exercised by the people of the States North of the Potomac and the Ohio. Dissatisfaction on these grounds pervades more than four fifths of

the white men, comprehending not merely old secessionists and Democrats, but the life-long followers of Clay and Webster, the supporters of Harrison, Taylor, Fillmore and Scott, many of whom resisted secession at every hazard until war was begun and there was left to them only a choice of sides, and then, according to their opinion of duty, went with their States and section; others who never abandoned their opposition, but expressed it freely throughout the war; all of whom, without regard to abstract ideas of political power, readily acquiesced in the measures of restoration prescribed by the President in the year 1865, and have ever since been anxious for a return of cordiality and harmony in every region of the Union. They have no power or purpose to attempt redress by force, but they appeal to their fellow citizens everywhere for a restoration of the true covenant of the Constitution—of that equality which, among States as among individuals, is a principle of equity, and which, in our American Union, is incorporated into the Constitution, and made the supreme law of the land.

With these convictions on their minds, they have hailed your intervention in behalf of a solid and lasting tranquility as that of a public benefactor, being themselves thoroughly persuaded that if the just and patriotic men of our several sections could but intercommune and understand each other, reconciliation, harmony and a gradual return to prosperity would be the sure and natural consequences. May Heaven aid your efforts to this good end, and reward you with its choicest blessings!

Believe me, sir, with true respect,

Your obedient servant,
WILLIAM A. GRAHAM.

LAWLESSNESS IN ARKANSAS.

Memphis, September 28.—The Avalanche has a letter from Helena, Arkansas, yesterday, which says: "Yesterday morning Deputy Sheriff J. W. Maley, with a posse, surrounded the cabin of Lee Morrison, a notorious negro, who had killed several persons last winter. He shot and maimed for life Sheriff Bark Taylor, who was attempting to arrest him, and recently knocked a jailer in the head and escaped to the hills, where he has been a terror to all white and black."

"No sooner had the sheriff's posse knocked at his door yesterday when Morrison fired, instantly killing Maley. The others attempted to close in on him, when he made a desperate resistance, severely wounding Perry Neagle and Amy Barnes, colored. He then escaped and fled to the woods. The news of the affair spread like wildfire. Soon one hundred men were scouring the woods, and succeeded in finding Morrison, whose arm was broken. He was also wounded in the left side. A vote was taken on the spot, blacks and whites voting in favor of hanging him, which was accordingly done."

General J. C. Hindman, late of the Confederate States army, was assassinated at his residence, in Helena, last night. The superintendent of police received a dispatch this afternoon directing him to arrest a man named Robbins, a passenger on the Shrene, who, it is believed, committed the deed. Robbins was arrested and sent back. He is from Springfield, Mo., and served under Hindman. He stoutly denies being the murderer.

THE EIGHT HOUR LAW.—Washington, Sept. 28.—The enforcement of the eight hour law passed by the last Congress is occasioning much trouble in the government service throughout the country. The War Department construed the law as meaning that eight hours in government employ should constitute a legal day's work, but that it was intended that only a pro rata amount of pay should be given.

The various laborers in government workshops and other branches of the public service contend that the intention of the law was to give them the same pay, but that eight hours service should only be demanded. The latest trouble arising from this cause is the strike of the engineer workmen employed at Fort Stevens, Oregon, information of which reached the government to-day. The strike is considered very unfortunate at this time, owing to the scarcity of mechanics and skilled laborers, and the importance of the work upon which the strikers are engaged.

The grape crop of the celebrated Chateau Lafite, which has just been purchased by Baron James Rothschild, will this year be enormous. It has been valued at over 1,000,000f.

Queen Victoria is in her fiftieth year, and has nine children and thirteen grandchildren.

DEMOCRATIC ELECTORAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT.

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

FRANCIS P. BLAIR.

OF MISSOURI.

ELECTORS.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.

James W. Osborne, of Mecklenburg.

Joseph J. Davis, of Franklin.

DISTRICTS.

1st. Thomas J. Jarvis, of Tyrrell.

2d. John Hughes, of Craven.

3rd. James C. Dobbin, of Cumberland.

4th. Warren J. Green, of Warren.

5th. Marmaduke S. Robins, of Randolph.

6th. William M. Robbins, of Rowan.

7th. Lee M. McAfee, of Cleveland.

REPUBLICAN ELECTORAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT.

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

OF INDIANA.

ELECTORS.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.

Benson Lathin of Pitt.

Joseph W. Hakes, of Wake.

DISTRICTS.

1st. Hiram E. Stille, of Beaufort.

2d. Curtis H. Brogden, of Wayne.

3rd. A. H. Galloway, of New Hanover. (colored)

4th. John A. McDonald, of Chatham.

5th. Henry A. Badham, of Alamance.

6th. Rufus Barringer, of Mecklenburg.

7th. W. S. Pearson, of Burke.

PRUSSIA AND FRANCE.

The foreign journals publish the text of a despatch addressed by the Prussian Government to its Minister at Paris to be communicated to the French Government. In this paper it is stated that the King of Prussia has ordered that as soon as the autumn manoeuvres are over all the reserve troops shall be discharged, and that the annual levy of recruits shall be postponed for three months. The Prussian Government, it is stated, desires by this important measure, which reduces the army by 120,000 men, to afford a new proof of its moderation and desire for peace. The King of Prussia asserts that in his opinion no question now exists which can disturb the peace of Europe.

MORE TROUBLE EXPECTED WITH THE INDIANS.—St. Louis, Sept. 29.—A dispatch from Grinnell Station, Kansas, Pacific railway, says Col. Forsythe and all his wounded men arrived at Fort Wallace, and they were doing well. Immense numbers of buffaloes are on the sides of the railroad, extending some sixty miles. Six hundred Indians crossed the railroad near Monument City yesterday. The impression is that they are preparing to attack all the stations along the route, and are driving the buffaloes in advance. Citizens along the entire route are under arms. Capt. Clouse is inspecting all the troops, fortifying, and issuing ammunition when wanted.

RAPID PROGRESSION OF THE SPANISH REVOLUTION.—London, September 28.—Advisers from Spain to-day confirm previous reports that the insurgents are marching in force upon the capital. The royal troops who were sent against Santandey, and since the capture of that city have been pursuing the rebels, have received orders to return to Madrid for the protection of the capital. The revolution is rapidly progressing in the interior. The city of Valladolid has pronounced against the Queen, and the revolt has already extended to most of the provinces in which Old and New Castile are divided.

GEN. REYNOLDS FORBIDS AN ELECTION IN TEXAS.—General Reynolds, commanding the department of Texas, has issued an order closing with the words: "No election for electors for President and Vice President of the United States will be held in the State of Texas on the 3rd day of November next. Any assemblage proceedings or acts for such purposes are hereby prohibited, and all citizens are admonished to remain at home or attend to their ordinary business that day."

Mrs. Anne Stout, a daughter of Francis Hopkinson, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, has just died at Bordentown, New Jersey, at an advanced age.

Grain and grapes are more plentiful in California than ever before.

Minnesota corn fields are yielding one hundred bushels to the acre.

JAMES WEBB, Jr., Agent.

NEW GOODS.

I AM now opening a General Assortment of Goods, at prices to suit these hard times, for cash and barter.

JAMES WEBB, JR.

THE CAROLINA FARMER.

BELIEVING that the interests of the Farmers and Planters of this section demand the publication of a periodical devoted to the advancement of Agriculture in the two Carolinas, we have determined to establish such a periodical under the title of THE CAROLINA FARMER, and will issue the first number as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained to pay a reasonable share of the expenses of publication.

The Farmer will be issued monthly at \$2 per annum, in advance; will contain not less than thirty-two large double-column pages of reading matter, bound in handsome covers; and in typographical execution will not be surpassed by any Agricultural Monthly in the country.

Being determined to do whatever energy will accomplish in making the Farmer worthy the support of the intelligent Farmers and Planters of North Carolina and South Carolina; and desiring to introduce it into every county in those States, we wish to employ active Agents at every Post-office, to whom the most liberal inducements will be offered.

Our exchanges in the two Carolinas will confer a favor, which we will be glad to reciprocate, by giving this announcement a few insertions in their advertising columns, with such editorial comment as they think the probable value of such a periodical as we propose publishing may justify.

Address all communications to

W. H. BERNARD.

July 1-48

Wilmington, N. C.

FURNITURE WARE ROOMS.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public, that he is still doing business on Wake street, between King and Tryon, and keeps on hand and makes to order, any description of Furniture. Upholstering done with neatness. Gilt Mouldings for picture frames. Walnut and common wood Coffins on hand, and furnished at short notice.



Also Fish's Metallic Burial Cases of all sizes on hand. A Hearse for funeral occasions. Burials in Town and country strictly attended to.

CHARLES S. COOLEY.

Hillsborough, April 14th, 1868.

PIANOS. PIANOS. PIANOS.

CHARLES M. STIEFF,

Manufacturer of

First Premium Grand and Square Pianos.

Factories 84 and 86 Camden street, and 45 and 47 Perry street.

Office and Warerooms, No. 7 N. Liberty street, above Baltimore street.

BALTIMORE, MD.

ALL of our Pianos are of the Grand scale, with A-graffa trable and Ivory fronts, and have all the latest improvements, and fully warranted for five years.

Second hand Pianos and Parlor Organs always on hand, from \$50 to \$300.

I respectfully refer to the following persons, who have our Pianos in use:

Gen. Robert F. Lee, Lexington, Va.; Gen. Robert Ransom, Wilmington, N. C.; Rev. C. B. Riddick, Murrell's Springs, N. C.; Willie J. Palmer, Deaf and Dumb Institute, Benson, Texas & Co., and P. F. Pasco, of Raleigh, and Capt. Henry Richards, of Hillsborough, N. C.

For terms and further particulars apply to

Prof. CHARLES O. PAPE.

Agent for Hillsborough.

November 27. 16-12m

FOR SALE.

50 DOZEN cans Fresh Peaches, 3 lb. Cans (quarts) at \$6.00 per dozen.

15 DOZEN Cans Fresh Peaches, 6 lb. Cans (2 quarts) at \$8.00 per dozen.

Also Cherries, and Blackberries. By

E. H. POGUE.

Feb. 12.

25-

WANTED.

ALL KINDS DRIED FRUIT.

BROWN, & CO.

August 4.

FRESH ARRIVALS.

February 1st, 1868.

VERY CHEAP FOR CASH OR BARTER.

JAVA Coffee, Leguayre Coffee, Rio Coffee, Syrup.

Cider Vinegar, Bacon, Lard, and Salted Beef.

KEROSENE and Aurora Oil, Lamps, Chimneys and Wicks.

HORSE Collars, Trace Chains, Axes, Hoes.

Drawing Knives, Steel Hoes, Steel Forks.

Long and Short Handle Shovels, Saws and

Upper Leather, Roe Herring.

All kinds of produce taken for goods the year round.

WANTED.

I particularly want now, Shelled Oats, Leaf and Manufactured Tobacco, Corn, Wheat, Sweet and Irish Potatoes, Cabbage, Butter, Eggs, Pork, Bacon, Lard, Beef, Mutton, and anything else to eat.

JAMES WEBB, Jr.

February 12.

COOKING STOVES!!

FRESH Arrival of Western Empire and Buck's Patent Cooking Stoves! They are in every respect the best Stoves, and are warranted to give satisfaction. For Sale LOW for Cash or good Produce.

E. H. POGUE.

Hillsborough.

The National Intelligencer

FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

A VALUABLE CAMPAIGN PAPER.

Circulation of Political Information.

THE Campaign upon which we have just entered is by far the most important and momentous in which the people of our country have ever been called upon to participate. The life of the nation, the liberties of the people, the rights of persons and property, are all in jeopardy. An unscrupulous faction in Congress has usurped all the powers of the Government. The people alone have the power in their hands. To do this promptly and effectually they need all the information that can be furnished to them.

There never was a time when the necessity for the dissemination of sound political information was so great as at present. The journals which furnish this information should be sent broadcast throughout the land, and be put into the hands of every voter in every State, county, town, village, precinct and hamlet, in every household from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

To supply this need we have concluded to put the WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER for the campaign at such a price as will place it within the reach of all.

It will be supplied to Clubs of ten or more to the same Post Office at Fifty Cents per copy for the Campaign, or for four months prior to January 1, 1868.

Published at Washington City, the great political centre of the country, we enjoy peculiar facilities for obtaining and presenting to our readers the earliest and most reliable political information, and to keep our patrons thoroughly posted in regard to events of political importance.

We call upon our friends throughout the country to exert themselves to push this circulation of the Campaign Weekly Intelligencer to the fullest possible extent. If they will do this service, we pledge ourselves to do our part of the work with all the energy and ability and industry we can command.

SNOW, COYLE & CO.

Proprietors National Intelligencer,

Washington, D. C.

August 19.

ROSADALIS

Purifies the Blood.

For Sale by Druggists Everywhere.

AGENTS-WANTED.

\$175 PER MONTH to sell the **NATIONAL AL FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.** This Machine is equal to the standard machines in every respect, and is sold at the low price of \$20. Address **NATIONAL SEWING MACHINE CO.,** Pittsburgh, Pa.

July 1.

45-3m

CLOVER SEED.

LUCERNE SEED.

ORCHARD GRASS SEED.

For sale by J. WEBB, Jr.

Aug. 18.

VERY superior Green Tea, just received, by

JAMES WEBB, Jr.

GENTLEMEN summer Under-shirt's. Just received by

JAMES WEBB, Jr.

July 24.

ROSADALIS,

A **CONSTANT** supply kept on hand

By JAMES WEBB, Jr.

July 24.

JUST RECEIVED!

250 REAG'S Wrapping Paper of best quality, which will be sold at Manufacturer's Price.

E. H. POGUE.

SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS,

&c.

THE subscribers desire to inform their friends and the public, that they have opened an establishment for the manufacture of

SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS,

and every thing usually kept in their line of business. They intend to make good work out of good materials, and sell at reasonable rates for money, or country produce delivered when the work is taken from the establishment.

They will be found in the front room of the Hedg-poth Hotel, (remember the place,) ready at all times to attend to repairs, or anything else needed in their line of business.

They earnestly solicit persons to give them a call before purchasing elsewhere, as they are confident they will be able to please, both in quality and price.

A. HEDGPETH.

January 27.

LANDRETH'S

GARDEN SEED,

A FRESH SUPPLY, at the

DRUG STORE.

February 12.

CABBAGE SEED,

AND a variety of other Garden Seed. For sale by,

JAMES WEBB, Jr.

February 12.

SAVE YOUR CABBAGE!!

CRESYLIC PLANT PROTECTORS!!

WHICH will destroy all insects on plants; also will run off ants and roaches from your house. And **CRESYLIC SOAP**, to cure Mange on Dogs, and Scratches on Horses, and Lice on Animals.

For Sale by

JAMES WEBB, Jr.

Call and get a Circular with directions.

July 28.

W. A. Gattis, & Co.
Dealers in Confectioneries, Family Groceries, &c. &c.
HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

THE undersigned are still at the old

CONFECTIONERY STAND,

where they will be pleased to serve their customers and the public generally. Will endeavor to keep constantly on hand a good assortment of

Confectionaries, Candies,

Nuts, Raisins,

Figs, Labaners, Sardines,

Salmens, Pickles, &c. &c.

Pepper and Spice,

Ginger, Powder and Shot,

Snuff, Tobacco, Herrings, &c. &c.

ALSO,

We invite all to call and see us—the prices shall be right. We will take all kinds of country produce in exchange for goods.

W. A. GATTIS & Co.

August 14.

HILLSBOROUGH CHEAP CASH

BARTER STORE.

New Goods,

NOW READY

Cheaper than Jew or Gentle,

AT

Wholesale and Retail.

Country Merchants, will be supplied at fair rates.

JAMES WEBB, Jun.

Oct. 2.

A BEAUTIFUL White Kerosene Oil, one and

five gallon Tin Cans, at the

DRUG STORE.

WALKING Canes, at the

DRUG STORE.

IF YOU want a good smoke, go to the

DRUG STORE.

A FULL Line of Paints and Dye Stuffs, at the

DRUG STORE.

WHEATON'S and other Itch Ointment, at the

DRUG STORE.

FISH Hooks and Lines, Marbles &c. at the

DRUG STORE.

A FINE Assortment of Pipes and Stems, some

very fine, at the

DRUG STORE.

YOU will find a pretty lot of Jewelry, at the

DRUG STORE.

SEWING Machine Oil, a superior article, at the

DRUG STORE.

April 2.

A FINE and full Assortment of Pa-

Scissors, at the

DRUG STORE.

POMATUMS, Hair Oils, Colognes, and Extracts

for the Handkerchief, at the

DRUG STORE.

RAZORS, Razor Strops, and Shaving Brushes, at the

DRUG STORE.

HA Brushes, Pocket, Round, Fine and Dress-

ing, at the

DRUG STORE.

KEROSENE Lamps, Shades, Wicks, Burners and

Chimneys, at the

DRUG STORE.

CAP, Letter, Bill, Note and Legal Paper—Note

and Letter Envelopes, at the

DRUG STORE.

POCKET Books and Port Monie Pocket Memo-

randum Books, at the

DRUG STORE.

A GREAT variety of Tooth and Nail Brushes, and

Toilet Soap, Honey Soap and shaving, at the

DRUG STORE.

TO PHYSICIANS AND OTHERS.

WE have just received a full and complete stock

of Drugs and Medicines, which will be sold low

for cash. Call and see the prices, at the

DRUG STORE,

Cain's Corner.

April 11th.

WILLI WATLARD,

Par.

RICHARD N. TAYLOR,

General Partner.

RICHARD N. TAYLOR,

WHOLESALE GROCERY,

AND

Commission Merchant,

Corner Craven & South Front Streets,

NEWBURN, N. C.

Refers to J. M. Conway, 18 Park Place, New York,

Wygant & Hoest, 68 Dry Street, "

James S. Woodward's Sons, 38 North Front

Street, Philadelphia,

W. B. Gule & George W. Swipson

Bank, Raleigh, N. C.

R. M. Gales & Co., Charlotte, N. C.

December 4.

THE COMMON SENSE SEWING MA-

CHINE.

PRICE \$20.000.

JAMES WEBB, Jr. Agt.

For Orange County.

Sept. 24.

07-

METERS.

2 DOZEN, just received by Express.

JAMES WEBB, Jr.

Sept. 24.

8186.

1868

SPRING TRADE!

THE undersigned, returning his thanks to the Merchants and others, who have favored him with their patronage, takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public that he is now able to make a further deduction in the wholesale

TIN WARE

and by using the best material and rolling himself of the use of the most improved Machinery, he offers TIN WARE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, of superior quality to any manufactured elsewhere in the State.

He still offers to take in exchange any kind of good barter, but does not want to sell Tin Ware, or any thing else, on time.

E. H. POGUE,

Hillsborough, N. C.

ON SALE.

12 KEGS Nails, by the Keg.
21 Boxes Snuff, Virginia Belle,
300 Bales to box, \$15.00 per box.
or 10 cents per bale.

Sheet Iron at 11 cents per pound,

Russia Sheet Iron at 25 cents per pound,

Sheet Zinc at 20 cents per pound.

300 lbs. best Leaf Lard,

300 lbs. Sugars, assorted,

100 lbs. best